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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,  
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## CLEVER MR. BRIGGS

## A MAN WHO PRIDED HIMSELF ON HIS TACT.

He Explains a Little Detail of Business to Mrs. Briggs in Connection With the Signing of a Check.

When Mr. Briggs came home one evening and found his wife with eyes suspiciously red he only kissed her as usual and made no remarks. Briggs was a man who prided himself on his tact. He slyly guided the conversation on commonplace subjects while they sat at supper. Mrs. Briggs answered in monosyllables of forced cheerfulness.

"Now, my dear, what is the matter?" he suddenly asked when the meal was finished.

"Oh, nothing," replied Mrs. Briggs, biting her lip and with eyes cast down demurely.

"Aha, Watson, the beautiful lady has a redness about the eyes. She has been weeping. Ergo, she has something troubling her," soliloquized Briggs in a humorous way he had of burlesquing the famous detective of fiction.

Mrs. Briggs pouted, hesitating between tears and a smile. At this opportune moment her husband arose, went around the table and put an arm about her shoulders.

"Now, tell me all about it, little woman," he said. "You see, it does no good denying that something is troubling you. My powerfully analytic and introspectively deductive mind tells me otherwise."

After a moment Mrs. Briggs spoke.

"I'll never give another cent to that hateful Fresh Air fund, never," she said, and held a handkerchief to her eyes.

"What have they done to hurt you?" he ventured.

Mrs. Briggs arose, went to the side-board and took out a paper. Pointing to a paragraph she had written her husband read. It was under the list of fresh air fund subscriptions and read as follows:

"One check was received signed 'A Friend.' This, of course, cannot be credited."

Briggs read the item and looked at his wife.

"But—I don't see—does this make you feel bad?" he purred.

"Why, certainly, stupid, I sent the check," she explained. "You see, I had been reading about the poor waifs that live in those big tenements on the East Side and have such pinched little lives, and lots of them die every summer. And they keep one of them in the country, where they can drink milk and pick flowers and romp on the green grass and get healthy for \$5. So I decided I could spare \$10, and sent it. Oh, I felt so good thinking that two little children were out having a good time on my \$10."

"And how did you sign the check you sent?" asked Briggs, trembling with a suspicion of the truth.

"I just signed it 'A Friend,'" replied his wife. "I didn't want to let my right hand know what my left hand was doing. So I signed it that way, and now comes that horrid letter."

Briggs spared for breath. When he could trust himself to speak he did so, guardedly.

"H'm—most extraordinary," he mused judicially. "Very unfeeling on their part, to say the least. Still, it may happen that they use the full name system. It is, in fact, quite possible, I may say probable."

"The full name system?" asked Mrs. Briggs doubtfully.

"Yes," explained Briggs. "You see, it is a check system in which the full name must be signed and no pseudonym. I think, it is my opinion, you should have signed your full name and then requested in an accompanying letter that they should credit your subscription in the printed list to 'A Friend.' This system is almost universally used now."

Mrs. Briggs' eyes were wide with wonder.

"Dear me, I might have thought of that," she said. "Business is so complicated. I'll send another check."

Briggs was a man who prided himself on his tact.—New York Press.

New York's Great School Republic. The school budget of \$31,643,323, which is now before the board of estimate for approval, is greater than the entire revenue of Greece, says the New York World. It is eight times the income of Harvard university. Of the vast sum \$25,090,571 is appropriated to pay the salaries of teachers.

If the army of school children whose educational needs require this outlay, \$46,941 were enrolled last year, with an average attendance of 405,132. The students of all the universities and colleges in Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania numbered only one tenth as many. It was an army larger than Baltimore and greater than the population of Vermont and Delaware combined. The 50,000 new settings provided would alone accommodate the common school pupils of New Hampshire.

Neighboring Affection.

They met on the suburban car.

They were next door neighbors but Mrs. Snagsley and her family were spending the summer in the country.

Mrs. Snagsley—Have you had a pleasant summer, Mrs. Sasse?

Mrs. Sasse—Oh, yes. But when you coming back?—Cleveland

## Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

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## MANY HAVE SOUGHT

AND NONE FOUND, PERFECT SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.

## FARMERS IN CLOVER

## PASSING YEAR A PROSPEROUS ONE FOR THEM

Desire Was As Ardent in the Days of the Romans as in Our Own Time  
—Fortune Awaits the Discoverer.

Sir Edward Clarke, in joining the ranks of the inventors of systems of shorthand, has yielded to a temptation common to great men of all ages. The learned Egyptian who first got tired of writing out a complete hieroglyphic, and took to suggesting part of it only, was on the way not only to an alphabet, but toward the goal reached by Sir Edward himself. Since that dim period we have all been doing our best to find a royal road to expression, and have achieved the gramophone. Even Herbert Spencer, whose father invented a "Liquid Shorthand," was bitten with the desire to conquer time, and he tells us that an examination of his father's system left him in no doubt whatever that it was the best of all.

The fatality of all systems, however, is that what seems easy to the eye of filial piety may be terribly difficult to the cold gaze of the stranger. Of the innumerable systems of shorthand that were in vogue a century ago how many survive today? In spite of Pittman, fame and fortune still await the man or woman who can invent a system that will appeal to the reader as effectively as to the original writer. Perhaps if we were to rediscover the lost shorthand writing of the ancient Romans we might feel ourselves on the road toward a solution of the problem.

The preliminary review of the crops of the year published by the American Agriculturist, also emphasizes that, because of the decreased quantity and increased price, the leading staples this season will net over \$500,000 more to the farmers than last year, while their total gains may be almost twice as great.

As the vast industrial prosperity of the last fifteen years has been based upon the agricultural revival which characterised 1892-97, the American Agriculturist predicts an even better era of good times now than in the recent past because of these marvelous gains in agriculture. It says:

"The farmer was never in so healthy a position as he is today—financially, socially, politically, mentally, spiritually. The increase in the value of his real estate has been prodigious. He owes less money than ever before. He has greater assets than ever. Again, the farmer's wants are greater. He is in the market for more and better breeding stock, farm implements, household goods and other merchandise. He recognises the extra profit that accrues from the use of better equipment and better methods in his business and in his home."

The wheat crop this year will approximate \$25,000,000 bushels, 150,000,000 less than last year. Corn promises to be within 5 per cent of as much as last year, and with but two or three exceptions the biggest yield in our history.

The yield of oats will be about 12 per cent less than last year, but there will be nearly the usual quantity of rye, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed and potatoes. The hay crop will exceed last year's a great deal. The American Agriculturist says the cotton crop will be well under 12,000,000 bales. Apples will be much more plentiful than last year. The increase in the value of these crops per unit of measurement makes the total value of each crop this year considerably larger than last year.

Consumption of farm products more than keeps pace with production. The supply of grain and cotton is less per capita for the two years than for the corresponding period ten years back. Export demand promises to absorb at fair prices every pound of surplus meat, grain, cotton, etc., that the American people can spare. The grain importing nations of Europe have only moderate crops, and must import more food products than usual. The farmers are getting good prices direct from the harvest fields this year, whereas ordinarily prices are low in autumn, and advance after the apple crops are largely out of the farmers' hands.

The first impulse to the rediscovery and cultivation of shorthand in modern times may probably be traced to the desire, at the time of the Reformation, of preserving the discourses of the preachers of the new doctrines. To write as fast as a man speaks treatably," the Elizabethan writing master and stenographer, Peter Bales, declared to be "in effect very easy."

"The shortness whereto is attained by memory and swiftness by practice, and sweetness by industry." But the early systems were very inefficient, and this has been considered by critics to be one of the causes of the corrupt readings of the text of some of Shakespeare's plays. Contemporary opinion on the subject may be gathered from the "Pleasant Dialogues and Drammas" of Thomas Heywood (1637), who says that his play of "Queen Elizabeth"

"Did throng the seats, the boxes and the stage,

so much so that some by stenography drew,

A plot, put it in print, scarce one word true."

The Age of the Earth.

Although it is not considered polite to inquire too closely into the age of a lady, the scientists will keep brother Earth about her. Dr. R. F. Schatz of the Dublin museum believes that the oldest and most permanent forms of the earth's surface can be ascertained by a study of the distribution of the present forms of animal life. He finds that animals east of the Rockies were comparatively unknown on the western slopes until modern times. But almost identical forms are found in Europe—Austria particularly.

This leads to the belief that at some time this continent had been connected with Europe by a strip of land and that the part of North America now west of the Rocky mountains had been submerged. He also declares it proven that North and South America were not joined together until the middle of the tertiary period, many thousands of years ago, but geologically speaking, very recently.

Try Mental Prism Habit.

As the gulf stream leaves a warm, soft climate in its wake as it flows through the colder waters of the ocean on its way to the north pole, so a happy, joyous summer nature leaves a warm trail of sunshine wherever it goes through the cold, practical, selfish world.

Lydia Maria Child used to say: "I think cheerfulness is every possible way. I hang prisms in my window to fill the room with rainbows." This is the right kind of philosophy—the philosophy of good cheer, the greatest medicine for the mind, the best tonic for the body, the greatest health food known.

Beauty of Inequality.

The beauty as well as the happiness of the universe requires inequality. Equal lines, smooth surfaces, and eternal plains have no beauty. We must have hill and dale, mountain and valley, sea and land, suns of all magnitudes, worlds of all sizes, minds of all dimensions, and persons and faces of divers casts and colors, to constitute a beautiful and happy world. We must have sexes, conditions and circumstances—empires, nations, and manners, in order to the communication and reception of happiness. Hence, our numerous and various wants are not only incentives to action, but sources of pleasure, both simple and complex—physical, intellectual and moral.

Fit for Tat.

"Some people," growled Grouchy, "make me sick."

"I should think nearly everybody would make you sick," replied Pepper.

Why so?

"Well, turn about is fair play, you know."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Chronicle Kickers.

Assume you don't believe in a college education, then?"

"Wise—No. It suits a man for everything except to go around croaking about how a man more intelligent he could make wealth than the average rich man does.—Philadelphia Press.

Neighboring Affection.

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Neighboring Affection.

# S BY THE E

## MAN APPEAL FOR THE FARM

By Gov. Hughes of New York.

When you get out where a man has a little elbow room and a chance to develop, he has thoughts of his own. His thinking is not supplied to him every night and every morning, and he is less of a machine and more of a man, so that I do not think that the farmers need to be looked upon, or want to be looked upon, as dependents of the State. They do not come to the State government asking alms. They are self-reliant; they are intelligent.

What we want in connection with agriculture is what we want in connection with every other field of noble effort. We want training, we want intelligence, we want scientific method, we want direction, we want the way shown, and then the man can walk it. There is no reason why the same care and intention and skill and scientific consideration should not be devoted to agriculture as to industry and the technical trades.

The men who are running away from the farm too frequently make a mistake, and some day—and the day is rapidly approaching—our young men, in larger numbers, will wake up to the fact that they have a pretty good chance on the farm, and that they may be to a greater degree independent and happy in life if they stay where their happy lot were cast in connection with their father's farm or another which they may be able to procure.

## THE LIBERTY OF SOCIETY WOMEN.

By Dr. Emily Miller.

Are society women free? And if so, is that liberty conducive to things evil or good? Most society women would, there is little doubt, say that they now infinitely are more free than their ancestors used to be. If that liberty is taken simply from the material side, it cannot be denied. Society women are allowed to go out when and where they like. They have clubs of their own; they invite men to their clubs on their own hook; they go out to lectures, dinners, receptions, or concerts alone; they carry

on correspondences of their own; they not infrequently earn their own livelihood. Nearly all the externals of liberty are there. However, liberty is not an external or material thing; it is entirely spiritual.

The admiration and social looking up to that non-society women invariably devote to "gentlemen" is a cause of failure which does not exist in good society. The woman that is at once shocked by any slight remark of general politeness is the woman that is easily shaken in society, women born to it are neither easily shocked by animated words nor easily shaken. Fewer liberties and more liberty—is this not a goal worthy of the reformers of society? Fewer clubs and lesser club life. Society women in the present system of their liberty are much envied, but not sufficiently respected. Less outward liberty would lead to more solid support.

## OVERCAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS.

By Francis Stetson.

So far as relates to the rates of railroads in competition and under State regulation, there is no possibility of harm from overcapitalization. In every other particular indicated by the President any evil from overcapitalization would exist and operate in respect of stock corporations generally, whether organized as railroads or for industrial purposes.

So far as concerns the issue of bonds, promising to pay sums exceeding the original consideration of the bonds, it is to be observed that in the case of corporations, just as in the case of individuals, this is a matter of financial credit.

The corporation or the individual in good credit can borrow at a low rate and without discount; while to induce loans, those in poor credit must make concessions, indeed very large. Under such conditions excessive bonded indebtedness does not constitute overcapitalization; and if it be an evil, it is an evil expressly permitted by law.

That it is an evil when incurred for any purpose not strictly within the lawful purposes of the corporation, or for an amount impairing the ability of the corporation to carry on its legitimate business, I fully recognize. Reasonable safeguards should be provided against such evil, and should be accepted cheerfully by corporate managers.

In this direction the provisions of the so-called public utilities bill, requiring a commission's prior approval of all railroad bonds, as well as of issues of railroad stocks, are eminently proper.

## IN OCTOBER.

I dreamed one day an army passed along With many colored banners streaming free;

And many rounds of wild and martial song;

In all it seemed most fair and gay to me,

And yet, I said, they do but go to death This bright array. They soon will scatter me;

Over hills and meadow lands, the merry breath,

Of life all fled—who marched so proudly by;

And then it seemed I was but dreaming half;

For low and clear Beside my ear Hang autumn's mocking laugh.

I looked, and lo! I knew it otherwise;

I saw the gay sabbath of the trees

Flaunt reds and golds beneath the October skies;

And heard the stirring anthem of the breezes;

I saw the haze like clouds of smoke dust About in air where many feet have trod;

I saw the brook-weed and mullein throat Tall spears mid lines of gleaming golden-red.

There came a menace of drear winter then;

I felt a smart Within my heart And autumn mocked again.

Bennie Hendricks in the Critic.

## A PERSONAL AFFAIR

half way down the second column of the paper appeared the following notice:

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, in vicinity of Sterns' spaniel, answering to name of "Tage." Suitable reward, if returned to Riverside Drive.

He smiled grimly, and seating himself at his desk, penned this reply:

FOUND.—Thursday afternoon, in vicinity of Sterns' spaniel, answering to name of "Tage." Would you consider yourself "suitable"?—L. W. G.

Sunday seemed long in coming, but when it finally arrived, Lawrence Gordon was awake and calling for his

Science AND Invention

Chinese authorities have decided that all railroads built by Chinese shall revert to the government twenty-five years after they are opened.

For the first time in their history the French railways have given German locomotive makers an order. The locomotives now ordered are of an uncommonly heavy type.

Bananas are being ripened in England by electricity. The bunches are hung in airtight cases in which are a number of electric lights. The light and heat ripen the fruit and it can be easily regulated.

Dr. Arthur D. Little, addressing the American Chemical Society recently, mentioned some interesting instances of the immense contributions of chemistry to the work and wealth of the world. The steel industry, he said, is to-day, at every point, under the strictest chemical control. Abram S. Hewitt estimated that the Bessemer process alone added directly and indirectly \$2,000,000,000 yearly to the world's wealth. Chemical processes of making madder and indigo colors have changed the face of those industries. One-half of the entire consumption of indigo is now produced in German chemical plants. Ultra-marine is now furnished by chemistry at half the price of copper, whereas, in the form of lapis lazuli, in the days of Liebig, it was dearer than gold.

Ekeberg, the Swedish discoverer of tantalum, gave that name to the metal because of the tantalizing difficulties that he encountered while investigating it. It is only recently that tantalum has been obtained in a state of purity, and the rapidity with which it has been produced, in response to the demands of commerce and industry, is almost unprecedented. It furnishes an excellent filament for electric lamps.

Only a little while ago the mineral from which tantalum is obtained was so rare that not enough could be found to supply specimens to all the mineralogical museums. Now Australia alone produces more than seventy tons of tantalite a year. This does not seem a very great quantity, but it is to be remembered that a single pound of tantalum suffices to furnish 23,000 lamps, each of 25-candie power. The metal is so hard that it is said that a diamond-pointed borax, making 5,000 revolutions a minute, produces in it, after three days of work, an excavation only one-fiftieth of an inch in depth.

Tage is lonely. So am I. Can't we come and get you?—L. W. G.

And the next morning the first column was headed:

Tage cries pitifully. Must be homesick—L. W. G.

Gordon felt that she must have seen not only his first but also his second appeal, for well he knew that until she had recovered her pet she would anxiously scan the column for tidings of him. Three times, for luck, he would cry; and, if he failed! Bah! there was no such word as fail. With the courage born of despair he wrote his last entreaty:

Tage is lonely. So am I. Can't we come and get you?—L. W. G.

And the next morning the first column was headed:

Fannie Elton Morris in Scrap Book.

A Historian's Joke.

Macauley is not usually regarded as a humorous writer, but in his "History of England" he perpetuates the following in relation to the death of Charles II. He says: "Several of the prescriptions have been preserved. One of them is signed by fourteen doctors. He recovered his senses, but he was evidently in a situation of extreme danger."

Discretion.

"This popular fiction is all rot. In real life the girl's father seldom objects to the man of her choice."

"You're wrong there. He often objects, but he's usually too wise to say anything!"—Pittsburgh Post.

After a woman has been married a few months she has this sort of a look in her face: "I wish I had known some things sooner."

Be sure of the pensive maid, young man, she is apt to develop into an expensive wife.

What a lot of rot there is in the newspaper! And this is some more of it.

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A small, brown, silky spaniel was running frantically in and out, pausing now and then to raise his sad little eyes to the faces of the unheeding shoppers. Suddenly he gave a wild jump and a yelp of recognition—it was not his coming up the block, but a familiar face—a friend. Scampering forward, the little dog jumped joyously up in front of the approaching man, now at his knee, now under his feet.

But the big man paid no attention until he found farther progress an impossibility, then he gave an impatient kick.

"Get out of here, you!" He glanced down at the small offender. "Pon my soul, I believe you're Tage," he added, quickly, picking up the curly ball to avoid crushing it. The dog's delight knew no bounds; he licked the man's hands, he reached a dozen times to lick his face, and, foiled in the attempt, cuddled up against the big arm, and was content—rescued!

The big man looked keenly up and down the thoroughfare.

"Your mistress, Tage," he whispered "where is she?"

Slowly he walked down the long block, looking eagerly from left to right, until he reached Sterns'; there he hesitated, and suddenly turning, dashed a hansom.

"By George!" he muttered, "I won't do it. I'll hold you for ransom, old chap, and a big one at that. We're lucky dogs!"

What a flood of memories, what a host of visions, did that tiny creature recall, as they drove slowly up-town. But most persistent of all, she stood before him, as he had last seen her—white, weary, and determined. The trouble had all come so unexpectedly, like a dash from an azure sky; and just as suddenly had she sailed for foreign shores, leaving him crushed, stunned—with no hope. Now she had returned; she was animated evidence and a means of reconciliation. Fate was holding wide an open door, but, how to enter—to pass—to conquer!

Ideas budded, blossomed, and died, and arriving at home and the conclusion that she would undoubtedly never return, he decided to await her

return, and, in the meantime, as he expected,

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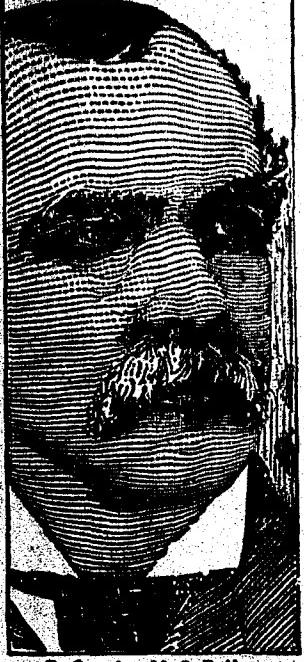
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UNITED STATES SENATOR  
FROM SOUTH CAROLINA  
PRAISES PERU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

*Peru-NA is often caused by Detoxification of the Stomach, and is therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.*

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peru-NA Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peru-NA for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

AT THE rate of the stomach is the cause of many cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal starch remedy, such as Peru-NA, is available. Peru-NA Tablets can now be prescribed.

Health in the Jungle.

The gorilla was looking at his reflection in the water.

He noted the corded muscles of his enormous shoulders, his tremendous biceps, the phenomenal development of his forearm, and the massive proportions of his hairy trunk.

"And all this," he said, "on a diet of fruits and vegetables!"

Thumping his broad chest, he emitted a roar that resounded through the forest and carried terror to every carnivorous animal within the sound of his mighty voice.—Chicago Tribune.

Now's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any Gorilla or Chimpanzee cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

W. H. HALL,  
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75¢ per bottle. Sold to all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cancer blindness is more prevalent among men than women.

Mrs. Winslow's Scouring Cream for Children healing sores, the scurvy, rashes, indigestion, etc., costs one cent a tube. Comes in both.

Succeeded.

New Contributor—I try to write with a free, unhampered style.

Editor (looking over his manuscript)—Well, you succeeded. I never saw anything quite so magnificently independent of the rules of grammar as this is.

Realizing Sense.

"I have always thought I knew what grinding poverty is," said Arduin; "but I never did until this morning."

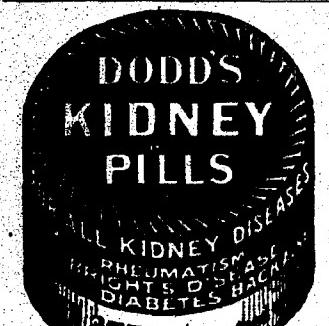
"What happened this morning?" asked Short.

"I caught my wife putting burnt bread crusts in the coffee mill."

Until recently the smallest coin in circulation in South Africa had the value of 6 cents; now 2-cent pieces have been introduced.

The average amount of rainfall below the line is 37½ inches.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS



New and Liberal Homestead Regulations IN Western Canada

New Districts

New Open for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the grain belt of the West are now available for settlement and Alberta has a large acreage of land which is now available.

Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are now available. The new regulations are liberal and there is an opportunity that many in the United States have waiting for. Any member of a family may make a claim for other member of the family who may not be able to do so. Applications for a homestead may be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy (or certain conditions).

At the conclusion of his address the President was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Kokuk.

Peace Conference Topic Again.

The question of the limitation of armaments having been disposed of with the mildest kind of resolution, suggesting that the different governments consider the matter, the Hague conference entered upon a new stage with British, American, German and French delegations combining against Russia, Belgium and others who are anxious to terminate the conference. America, England and Germany agreed on a scheme for the establishment of an international prize court, which is also acceptable to France and certain of adoption. A new feature of this scheme is that the prize court will be a part of the permanent arbitration court, and therefore does not presuppose the existence of war. This further strengthened the case in behalf of a permanent court by showing that it would have important work to do.

Telegraphic Brevity.

An eight-story building occupied by Lewis De Goff & Son, wholesale grocers of New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$250,000.

The second annual interstate live stock and horse show at the South St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards closed recently. Twelve thousand dollars in prizes were paid.

Investigation of an alleged effort to smuggle \$10,000 worth of pearls is under way by the customs officials at New York. The pearls are the property of a California dealer.

Federal laws to guarantee the purity of dairy products entering interstate commerce probably will be recommended to Congress by the President as a result of recent investigations made by the Department of Agriculture.

Postmaster General Meyer is seeking the support of postmasters throughout the country for his proposed recommendations to Congress in behalf of the postal money order system.

High officials of the Peruvian army have signed a document presented to the Shah saying that unless full acceptance is given to their demands for a constitutional government they will resign in a body.

SPEAKS AT KEOKUK.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS THERE IS BUT ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Tells Iowaans Common Good Must Come Ahead of Financier's Wishes—Favors Improving Water Ways to Give Cheap Transportation.

The great movement for a deep waterway from Chicago to the gulf was given new impetus when President Roosevelt arrived in Keokuk, made an address and embarked on a steamboat for the trip to St. Louis. From there he went to Memphis, where he addressed the delegates to the Deep Waterways convention. The President was introduced by Gov. Cummins of Iowa. Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

I believe so implicitly in the future of our people, because I believe that the average American citizen will no more tolerate government by a plutocracy; that he desires to see justice done and justice exacted from rich man and poor man alike. We are bound to favor the man at the expense of his fellow man. We are bound to shape things so that as far as possible each man shall have a fair chance in life; so that he shall have, so far as by law and by right he is entitled, a chance to show the ring that there is in him. Therefore we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered.

At intervals during the last few months the signs of a new era have been more and more evident, but the law against certain concentrations of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of concentration which has been called a panic, this appeal has become more and more evident among men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens.

I do not admit that this has been the cause of the panic, but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned we must be accepted as a distinguishable but unavoidable evil, and we must learn to live with it as long as I am President. Will not be changed.

In each case the answer must be that we earnestly hope and believe that there will be no permanent damage to business or to the nation, but that if rightness necessitates conflict with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall.

If a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from this administration. But so far as in me lies the corrupt politician, great or small, the private citizen who transgresses the law—he be it ever so slight—must be brought before the impartial justice of our law.

I feel that we cannot have too many highroads and that in addition to the iron highroads of our railway system we should have major roads overland everywhere which have been given up by nature. From a variety of causes these highways have in many parts of the country been almost abandoned. This is not healthy. Our people, and especially the national congress, should give their most careful attention to this subject. We should be prepared to put the nation collectively back on the movement of the people, and not on the material.

Our knowledge at this time is not such as to permit me to go into details or to say definitely just what the nation should do; but most assuredly our great navigable rivers should be developed as much as our great seacoast harbors.

Exactly as it is for the interest of all the country that our great harbors should be fitted to receive in safety the largest ships of the world, so it is for the rivers by deepening and otherwise our rivers should be fitted to bear their part in the movement of our merchandise, and this is especially true of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which is a most important and prosperous region which makes in very fact the heart of our nation: the basin of the great lake being already united with both the Mississippi and the Ohio.

One of the first steps in this natural development of our country is

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## Cord Avalanche.

Editor and Proprietor.

YEAR OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00  
100 copies, 50  
25 cents.

Second-class matter at the Post Office, Mich., under the Act of Congress of

1873.

YESTERDAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

## Home Circle Department

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Novices.

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

### Improve the Evening.

With the return of the lengthened and pleasant cool evenings comes the query to all, how shall we best improve them? There are a thousand pleasant ways of spending a fall or winter evening within the reach of those who have command of their own time; and prominent among those is indulgence in literary pursuits. How few, comparatively, of the young people of the present day, appreciate as they should the inestimable privileges they enjoy. Surrounded as are the young in all cities and most towns, with all the opportunities necessary for the cultivation of a literary taste, not one in a thousand appear to improve those golden chances. Occasionally, it is true, we meet with a young man or woman who firmly grasps the idea that "knowledge is power," but these, unfortunately, are the exceptions, not the rule.

Thousands of young men who have comfortable homes—whose parents willing to supply them with books and papers—instead of availing themselves of these advantages, spend their long evenings either in idle lounging around corners, or in company with frivolous associates, male or female. Thus, winter after winter passes away, each one bringing them nearer to the age of manhood, but not fitting them for the proper discharge of the duties that a full manhood requires. They enter upon the busy stage of life with none of those safeguards which a cultivated intellect throws around its possessor. They start out laboring under a thousand disadvantages and confronted by innumerable obstacles, which disappear like shadows before a well-informed mind. The fact that they do not contemplate adopting a professional career does not in any degree relieve them from the charge of being untrue to themselves, their friends and their country, while thus frittering away the most precious hours of their lives in idle indifference, and too frequently in the company of those associates whom to be is contamination. How many of them will resolve in the fall of 1907 of the twentieth century to "turn over a new leaf" and improve the long evenings of the fall and winter?

### Learn a Trade.

The value of learning a trade becomes more and more apparent every day. Scarce a week passes but some young man is asking us to point out a field of labor for him. With good attainments, perhaps, or an insatiable desire to be at work at something whereby an honest penny may be turned, he finds himself landed, as it were, at the first ebb of the tide. The slightest recession of the water deposits him on the shore among the weeds of idleness, and unwholesome vapors cloud his mind. There is scarcely a man in business but has an experience like our own; his young friends continually envying him the privilege of working in a well-defined field, and wishing that, like him, they had something to strike at.

These young men are generally afflicted with the disease of ambition. They want to do something more than common, and mistaking often their desires for the ability to satisfy them, they flatter themselves that they are fit for something better than the common run of humanity. Their great fault is in trying to achieve manhood without serving an apprenticeship to it, and they find themselves, when they should be prepared for their lifework, wondering what it will be, and fretting because it does not declare itself, and in nine cases out of ten waiting in vain for such a call, go into politics, agencies, etc.

The great remedy for all this is a trade thoroughly learned. The time between school and twenty-one should be spent at the carpenter's bench, in a machine shop or at an anvil, so that when the young man commences his battle with life in any vocation he can, if worsted at his first attempt, turn to his trade with confidence that his skilled labor will at least procure him a living, and perhaps a competence. Time frittered away in trying to discover desirable roads to success, foots up a considerable total on the loss side of the balance sheet.

### Sociability.

Hawthorne in his diary, makes record of a day wherein he resolved to speak to no human soul. He went to the village, got his mail at the post office, returned, and triumphantly records the fact that he spoke to no man. Many wonder that with all his wit, Hawthorne was a melancholy essentially, an unhappy man.

Such wiser and better the opposites. Think of how much happiness you convey to others by kindly and a cheerful conversation. How much sunshine and cheerfulness you bring into the world by your presence.

ability lets back into your own soul. Who does not feel more cheerful and contented for receiving a polite bow, a genial "good morning," a hearty shake of the hand? Who does not make himself the happier by these little expressions of fellow-feeling and good will? Silence and a stiff, unbending reserve are especially selfish and essentially vulgar. The generous and polite man has a pleasant recognition and cheerful word for all he meets. He scatters sunbeams wherever he goes. He paves the path of others with smiles. He makes society seem genial and the world delightful to those who else would find them cold, selfish and forbidding. And what he gives is but a tithe of what he receives. Be sociable, then, wherever you go, and wrap your lightest words in tones that are sweet and a spirit that is genial.

### Owes a Living.

It is among men who try to get a living by shift or trick of baseness that we hear the familiar words, "the world owes me a living." A loafer who never did a useful thing in his life, who dresses at the expense of his friends, always insists that the world owes him a living, and declares his intention to secure the debt. We should like to know how it is that a man who owes the world for every mouthful he ever ate and every garment he ever put on, should be so heavy a creditor in account with the world. The loafer does not tell the truth about it. The world owes him nothing but a very rough coffin and a retired and otherwise useless place to put it in. The world owes a living to those who are not able to earn one, to children, to the sick, to the disabled and the aged; to all who in the course of nature, or by force of circumstances, are dependent. And it was mainly for the supply of the wants of these that men were endowed with the power to produce more than enough for themselves. To a genuine shirk the world owes nothing.

### A Criminal Attack.

on an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently useless little book called the "appendix." It's generally the result of protracted computation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Liver Pills regulate the liver, prevent appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels. 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

### That Pacific Fleet.

The sending of a strong fleet to Pacific waters still remains a subject for speculation not only in this country, but throughout Europe. Yet, as events transpire in the Far East, there is good reason why the project should be discussed on both sides the Atlantic. The prospects are that not only the United States but European powers will have need of larger naval representation before many months shall have passed.

The ambitions of the Japanese have not alone to be considered. The situation in China is a matter of equal or greater importance. The rapid decline of the dowager empress threatens soon to deprive China of the only ruling force that the empire has known for years. The emperor is ruler only in name and his secret agreements and alliances, the consumption of which depends on the empress' death, are almost certain seriously to disturb the empire. Ready to take advantage of such disturbances are not only Japan, but Great Britain, Germany and France. Acting though it may be in Corea, Nippon is already more so in Manchuria.

While the United States seeks only equal conditions for trade with the Orient, it must, should the expected happen, be prepared to shape such conditions with a powerful fleet. Japan and Great Britain being in alliance, the United States must necessarily act with France and Germany. This necessity recently gave rise to the report that Germany would protect our Atlantic coast while our navy was engaged in the Pacific.

### His Dear Old Mother.

"My dear old mother, who is now eighty three years old, thrives on Electric Bitters," writes W. B. Brunson, of Dublin, Ga. "She has taken them for about two years and enjoys an excellent appetite, feels strong and sleeps well." That's the way Electric Bitters affect the aged, and the same happy results follow in all cases of female weakness and general debility. Weak, puny children too, are greatly strengthened by them. Guaranteed also for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by L. Fournier, Druggist. 50c.

The following is carried at the head of the Rapid River Rustler's editorial column: "One dollar a year, strictly in advance, hereafter. Don't worry, it'll stop coming when your paid for time is up. Not a medicine you don't have to take it if you don't want it. You can get free-gratis-for-nothing almanacs at the drug store; and, if you get there before the agent starts his 7-months' first, obsolete time tables and time past excursion posters, etc., at the Pere Marquette depot, 'without money and without price.' The Rustler has served notice that after October 1 the subscription price will be \$1.50 a year.

### A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Colton, of Circleville, Kansas, says of Warner's White Wine of Tar, "It is better than claimed." A speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Our soul That idle lands are not inhabited.

The editor of an aggressive agricultural paper has been making a trip through northern Michigan. He has seen the riches with which nature has so liberally endowed the soil, and he has also seen the vast acreage as yet untouched by the plowman.

His observations call for serious thought on the part of every loyal citizen. He says our greatest need is progressive settlers. Very well, how shall we get them?

It is known that thousands of settlers, men of the right stuff, pass by annually, giving to northern Michigan little if any thought.

West and north they go, eyes lifted to high to see the agricultural wealth at their very feet.

Surely this condition should appeal to those of us who sit idly by last spring and allowed the proposed immigration bill to come to an early legislative death.

Why, we ask, do not more high-grade settlers come to northern Michigan?

Simply because no effort is made to get them.

Michigan, amid its surrounding states, sits like the storekeeper who does not believe in advertising, and who is convinced that electric lights in his store window are a useless extravagance.

So Michigan sits idly by watching with complaining air the procession of desirable newcomers go into the states which bid them welcome.

Minnesota spent five thousand dollars in the first year of its successful campaign for settlers, and the auditor of the state says that the sale of state lands was increased during those first twelve months to the enormous amount of a half million dollars.

Here is material for deep thought on the part of every Michigan legislator, for herein lies the opportunity to turn into profitable farms the idle acres throughout the state, both north and south of the straits.

If, as has been feebly suggested, the private land owners benefit in their farm sales by the advertising proposed to be done by the state they should be made welcome to the benefit, for they make but one profit in their sale, while every year thereafter Michigan makes money from the new taxpayer and producer. See Evening News.

### Seven Cents A Bottle.

There are cheap tar preparations put up under names similar to Warner's White Wine of Tar, that cost the dealers about seven cents a bottle and sold for twenty-five cents. The old story; you've heard it, "Something just as good." Don't be fooled, insist on having Warner's White Wine of Tar, the Best Cough Remedy on Earth. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

### Over a Million More.

A recent report of the Bureau of Immigration shows that for the last quarter over a million more aliens were admitted to the United States. To be exact the number is 1,400,000. While a large majority were Russians, Italians, Austrians, Poles and Hungarians, the number of Asiatics exceeded that for any previous quarter covered by the records of the bureau. Indeed, so large a percentage of increase in the numbers of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus was shown that concern on this score, on the part of the people residing in the Pacific coast states, is not without foundation.

The real menace of Asiatic labor lies in its unfair competition with American labor. Accustomed to wages of but a few cents a day in their native countries, coolies will come to this country, work for one-fourth the wages paid American labor and then feel amply repaid. Through agents scattered all over Eastern Asia, reports of the good wages to be obtained in this country, are being disseminated among millions anxious to come. The prospect is, therefore, that unless this yellow tide is checked increase in Asiatic immigration will soon reach really alarming proportions.

While the Bureau of Immigration deals in its report with statistics only, the deduction can be made by any one that the immigration problems on the Pacific coast are rapidly becoming difficult of solution. With capital urging immigration in order to reduce the standard of wages there, it being higher than in any other part of the country, and American labor resenting efforts in this direction, demonstrations are liable to be followed by riots of serious consequences. There is already need of some strong hand to bring capital and labor on the Pacific coast together, so that the interests of both may be conserved.

### The Vancouver Riots.

The demonstrations at Vancouver against Japanese and Chinese plainly indicate that race prejudice on the Pacific coast is not confined to the United States. Following as they did the Bellingham attack on Hindu laborers, they emphasized the fact that prejudice exists in British territory as well as in America. The situation on the Pacific coast is critical and should not be misinterpreted.

But the Vancouver riots are all the more remarkable because of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. This alliance has been so freely discussed in the British press that its terms must be generally known, and

## REMOVAL SALE

As we are about ready to move into our new store and to make room for a new stock everything in our store will be sold at a great sacrifice.

### SALE CONTINUING FOR

## A Few Days

Every article marked in plain figures. 25 per cent. straight discount on all cut glass, clocks and plated Silver ware. 20 to 25 on all jewelry and sterling silver ware.

It costs you nothing to look and ask questions.

Don't put it off, before it's to late.

## DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

## A. PETERSON'S, Jewelry Store.

being known ought, it would seem, to have some restraining influence on British subjects. These riots, therefore, show that race prejudice outweighs all other considerations especially with those classes of British subjects brought into competition with Japanese and Chinese labor. Great Britain may try to explain, but the Japanese may refuse to understand. There is, therefore, prospect of coolness between London and Tokyo.

The Vancouver demonstration may be regarded by some as tending to lessen Japanese feeling concerning the San Francisco riots, but the better view seems to be that they will accentuate it. Japanese lower classes will see in the Vancouver demonstrations evidences of opposition from the whole English-speaking race, regardless of nationality. It is possible in the end, as the result of the resentment that is sure to follow in Japan, Great Britain and the United States may be compelled to make common cause not only in answer to Japanese representations, but in satisfying certain elements of their own populations.

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The real menace of Asiatic labor lies in its unfair competition with American labor. Accustomed to wages of but a few cents a day in their native countries, coolies will come to this country, work for one-fourth the wages paid American labor and then feel amply repaid. Through agents scattered all over Eastern Asia, reports of the good wages to be obtained in this country, are being disseminated among millions anxious to come. The prospect is, therefore, that unless this yellow tide is checked increase in Asiatic immigration will soon reach really alarming proportions.

While the Bureau of Immigration deals in its report with statistics only, the deduction can be made by any one that the immigration problems on the Pacific coast are rapidly becoming difficult of solution. With capital urging immigration in order to reduce the standard of wages there, it being higher than in any other part of the country, and American labor resenting efforts in this direction, demonstrations are liable to be followed by riots of serious consequences. There is already need of some strong hand to bring capital and labor on the Pacific coast together, so that the interests of both may be conserved.

Yet there is another side to the Philippine question which may or may not warrant the expenditure made and in prospect. The natives are not yet prepared to govern themselves. They might administer their affairs on a plan something like that prevailing in South Africa. This is merely speculative. They might be placed under the rule of some other foreign country, which might or might not prove beneficial to them, according to the policies of the nation under whose rule they might fall. Almost every other foreign country exploits its foreign possessions. If so, they would not bring an amount anywhere near the expenditure already made by this country, whose purposes from the very beginning have been benevolent in the extreme. The Philippine Islands have fallen to the United States in such a peculiar manner that the moral obligations of the latter ought not to be lost sight of.

The real Philippine question is one of prospect of success at almost any cost. If the United States can make of the Philippines a self-governing people it will have not only benefited them, but contributed to the civilization of the world. Such an achievement would be well worth the price paid, although the cost might be paid back eventually either by renumeration, or by commercial relations, but nothing can repay this country for the lives sacrificed. Speaker Cannon puts the matter right when he says that he does not see how the United States can let go of the Philippines until it shall have accomplished what it is morally bound to do in the islands. —Grit.

### CARPET WEAVING.

Carpet and Rug Weaving done on short notice. Latest pattern Newcomb Loom. Satisfactory work. MRS. P. E. JOHNSON.

oct-3-3v

### TENSORIAL Parlors.

E. L. MATTHEW, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Everything neat and sanitary. Agent for Witte's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

1878.

1907.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a

Century.

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

## RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

## Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson & Co.

## CLOAKS!

Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' coats are here in all the latest styles.

We can save you from five to ten dollars on every coat purchased from us.

As this is our first year for coats our stock is fresh.

Call and look them over, also ask to see our Ladies' Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Why look further for

## BARGAINS

## Baldwin Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 10

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

A number of Frederic people were in town last Friday.

Why not earn more? See "Ad" Harlem Book Co.

Thirty fine White Wyandots for sale. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. Harriet Sherman and daughter Helen were in Grayling Tuesday.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Pure candles and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Oaks are now with Mrs. Deckrow in Maple Forest. Charles Thomas, a former resident here, has moved from Owosso to Flint.

Make yourself independent. See "Ad" Harlem Book Co.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes returned Sunday from a few days outing down the river.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

300 barrels of apples have been shipped from Ward's farm in Maple Forest this fall.

Perry Ostrand and L. C. Meyers are this week attending a meeting of Grange deputies at Saginaw.

FOR SALE.—A good coal stove, a kitchen range and one bed room set. MRS. J. DEAN.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market,

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Mrs. Arthur Wilbur and children visited at Grandpa's on the farm this week.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack.

S. H. Co.

Dr. Spinney will be at the Depot Hotel, Wednesday, Oct. 30, from 2 to 9 p.m. See Ad on 8th page.

Do your best always.—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

FOR SALE.—Worth the money. A nine year old, all around, work or driving horse, and a prime yearling colt. FRED HOESLI.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Wm. Hunter brought in a sample potato from his farm in Maple Forest, weighing 2½ pounds. Poor country; can't raise anything.

FOR SALE.—Eighty acres of hard-wood land in the township of Beaver Creek. One plow and one springtooth harrow can be bought very cheap. Enquire at this office.

Mr. Ellerton drove through Maple Forest, Sunday. He was looking for a cow; couldn't find one so returned with two stray girls.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co.'s store. Hand in your order now.

Mrs. Mabel Martin was quietly married to Samuel LaVictoire, of Bay City, Oct. 1. It was a surprise party to her friends in this village.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

FOR SALE—N ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres. By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

A young man named Richard Gordon, aged 19 years and 11 months, was instantly killed at Camp 3 on Monday by being run over by a pair of big wheels. His remains were brought to town and placed in Traveller's undertaking rooms, and on Tuesday were shipped to the home of his parents near Prescott. Lewiston Journal.

Would you spend \$2.00 to earn \$200? See "Ad" Harlem Book Co.

A. E. Newman returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Adrian, St. Johns and other places.

Mrs. J. W. Copp, a fashionable hair dresser of Detroit, is stopping at Mrs. Knight's and is recommended to the ladies of Grayling.

The members of the Epworth League have organized a Bible Study Class and expect to spend some pleasant evenings together.

ESTRAYED—One yellow Jersey cow with bobtail, about 6 years old. Owner, please write to CHAS. CORWIN, Pere Cheney, Mich.

Attest A. Peterson's Removal Sale. You can save money.

The snow will be here in a few days and you will want a good sleigh. Come to the Avalanche office and get a Harrison, the best on runners, at a very low price to close out.

Married—At the County Clerk's office, Oct. 5th, Alton Brott and Mary Safrid, of Beaver Creek, Justice J. J. Niedner officiating.

Rev. R. H. Cunningham, pastor of the M. P. church, South Side, has been returned by the Conference to Grayling for another year, and began the new year's work last Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will serve supper at the G. A. R. hall, Friday, Oct. 11, from 5 until 8 o'clock. Price 25 and 15c. Everybody save your appetites and come.

During the month of August, according to the report of the secretary of state, there were 2,735 deaths and 4,302 births in the state.

The production of oleomargarine in the year ended June 30 rose to 68,983,180 pounds, an increase of 15,842,191 pounds over 1906. The government derived an income of \$67,641 from its tax on the article.

Take advantage of Andrew Peterson's Removal Sale, if in need of anything in his line.

There have been found evidences of coal existing in Alcona county and some Alpena parties are now on the ground with a drilling apparatus, and they will prospect for the "black diamond" in that section.

An error occurred in our last issue, in the signature to the card of thanks given by the daughter of Mrs. Johanna Hanson, and her husband. It should have read, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Rasmussen, instead of Larson. We regret the mistake which was inadvertently made in this office.

The worthlessness of Crawford county farms is proven again on the farm of Alton Brott in Beaver Creek. "Barren pine stump land," deserted and not thought worth the taxes, so was put into the tax homestead list and entered a few years ago by Mr. Brott, who now has sixty acres under improvement, and his crops of this unfavorable season prove the wisdom of his choice and his willingness to work. His corn will yield over 60 bu. of ears to the acre, and is perfectly ripe and secured. Over 500 bu. of carrots, 1,000 of beets and turnips from four to eight inches in diameter, and a big crop of potatoes being now dug. A barn full of hay and plenty of grain puts him on easy street. Samples of his products have been brought to this office and are fine.

Mr. Lewis Parker, of Beaver Creek, sent us a stem of plums last week, which was broken from the tree by its own weight. There were thirty plums on the twig as close as a fine bunch of grapes, and every plum perfection, and over an inch in diameter.

Jewelry will be sold at greatly reduced prices, during A. Peterson's Removal Sale.

Two cents a mile on all railroads since 12:01 a. m. last Saturday. Now if the several railroads would only space their ties so that they were the right distance apart for walking comfortably, even editors could be happy.

But as now adjusted, one and two are too close for the ordinary pedestrian, and from one to three is altogether too big a straddle.

FOR SALE—The E. N. Cook farm of 120 acres. Located in the Wellington neighborhood, 2 miles south and 3 miles west of Grayling. This is the making of a good farm and can be bought, if sold in October, at a bargain price. If interested, write CRUSOES REAL ESTATE, Flint, Mich. Room 9 F. P. Smith Bldg.

There seems to be a spasm of crime among a number of small boys in our village. For two months past there has been a number of petty larcenies which are traced to these boys. Five have been arrested, of whom two are awaiting trial in the circuit court and sentence is suspended for thirty days on the other three. For the sake of the boys who are getting in the wrong path, we hope there will be no more complaints, for if the practice continues, the boys will certainly be sent to the reform school.

The Rev. Mr. Kjelhede of Ashland, Mich., will be here the latter part of this week, and will give a lecture at the Danish Lutheran Church Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Those who heard him at the Conference here last May will surely appreciate an opportunity to hear him again. On Saturday he and Rev. A. C. Kildegaard will leave for Detroit, where the new church, just completed by the Danish Lutherans of that place, will be dedicated on Sunday.

The Reception for the new pastor, Rev. F. G. Johnson and his wife, held at the M. E. Church Tuesday evening was fully enjoyed by all present. Cosy corners were made by a neat arrangement of the seats aided with rugs and tables and decorated with palms and autumn leaves. At first the men were inclined to line up on one side the room with the ladies on the other, but the refreshments of cake and coffee soon brought them together, when visiting became general and the acquaintance with our pastor and wife completed, which all hope will be pleasant and long continued.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

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Proceedings of the Common Council [OFFICIAL]

Grayling, Oct. 7, 1907.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Huu, President in the chair. Present Trustees Couline, Peterseu, Kraus and Fournier.

Absent, Trustee Amidon, and Clark.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the Hon. President and members of Common Council of the village of Grayling.

GRAYLING.—Your Committees on Claims and Accounts, would recommend, that the following bills be allowed, as follows:

NAME	CITY	AMOUNT
1. Chas. Robinson, labor	on streets	7.00 7.00
2. Wm. McCollough, repairs on hose carts.		2.75 2.75
3. J. W. Sorenson, lanterns 4th July.		4.75 4.75
4. Chas. Amidon, payment for labor.		1.50 1.50
5. U. of M., Painter treatment for Miss Besse Ayora.		25.00 25.00

[Signed]

R. D. CONNINE,  
H. PETERSEN.  
A. KRAUS  
Committee.

Trustee Amidon entered and took his seat.

An ordinance relative to keeping children at home after certain hours, presented and read.

Moved and supported that the ordinance relative to keeping children at home after certain hours be passed, ordained and ordered published. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that the street committee be empowered to construct curb and put in manholes on Michigan Avenue where necessary. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion passed.

E. FOLSON,  
Village Clerk.

Out of Sight.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saying which applies with special force to a sore, burn or wound that's been treated with Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It's out of sight, out of mind and out of existence. Piles too and chilblains disappear under its healing influence. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist.

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Chas. Chadwick, living on a farm about 5 miles south of Atlanta, was found dead in the road, Wednesday of last week, about 1½ miles from home. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot, the bullet entering below the left shoulder blade and passing entirely through his body passing out on the right side. It appears that after he was shot he turned around and walked some distance toward home, before death came, and he had taken off his shoes and coat. The son, aged 21 years was taken into custody by Sheriff Murphy and lodged in the county jail suspected of the murder of his father. Young Chadwick will make no statement implicating himself with the killing of his father. Mrs. Chadwick, the widow of the murdered man, has also been arrested under suspicion.

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**DELIVERED FREE  
TO YOU**

**OUR Furniture Catalogue**  
as well as the  
**Carpet Catalogue**

is of value to you;  
we want you to have one

**OUR HANDSOME  
CATALOGUE**  
CARPETS - RUGS - LINOLEUMS  
AND CURTAINS - SEND FOR IT  
• TODAY •

**Call To-day.**

If you can not come to the store drop us a card, asking to send our catalogue and we will be glad to do so without charge.

### Sorenson's Furniture Store.

### Who is Your Optician?

Who ever he is he must not only understand thoroughly your eyes, the delicate nerves and muscles of the same and the eyestrain that causes ASTHENOPA, (Muscular Inbalance) but MUST also know the proper lenses to prescribe to relieve it.

Not always the glasses you can see the best with is the correct one as we can demonstrate to you. It oftentimes adds to the strain by taxing unduly the accommodation. Cases of this kind require scientific treatment, that may take weeks and months, hence the necessity of being here at all times.



# PUBLIC

## RELIGION SHOULD HELP WEAK.

By Rev. William C. Steinson.  
We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves—Romans 15:1.

There is an easy classification of men. Some are strong, the few comparative. The majority are weak. And the strength or weakness here referred to is not physical, but social, intellectual, moral, spiritual.

The Scripture enjoins that men with such strength are not here to please themselves, to cure their strength, to himself it simply for their own good, but they must expand it in behalf of those who are aborn of power or advantage. To put it concretely, broad shoulders should stoop to bear the burdens and break the bending backs of the weak. Let those whom God has blessed with health go to the aid of those reft with life's ailments; those whose wealth has made them men and women of leisure, give their surplus means and unemployed days to benevolent ministries among the destitute poor. Then shall life be redeemed out of much of its want and woe and sin.

But the reply comes back: Let each man bear his own burden, each man do his duty, each man be faithful and true, then the fidelity of each will create a paradise for all. There would be no sorrows in the world save those of a lighter kind. We frequently argue: Do not addle burdens or moral failings upon good, punctilious souls who pay the debts of conscience as fast as they fall due; let these weak ones, these spendthrifts and insolent sinners, bear the burdens of their own social or moral bankruptcy. That sounds well. It has the ring of individual responsibility. This virtue is greatly needed. But every man, for various reasons, does not take care of himself, and this is the alternative to the strong man, and especially if he is a Christian man, is called upon to meet.

Is it not true that society and law are perpetually taxing the faithful, orderly and intelligent to discharge the errands of the vicious, the unscrupulous, the idle and the ignorant? Whence come the revenues of the State to prosecute great criminal trials? Who support courts of justice, schools, asylums and penitentiaries? Are they not maintained by the industrious, virtuous, well-to-do classes of society?

One-half of the machinery and work of all government is but the combined effort and outlay of good and just men to repair the mischiefs of the bad and unjust and to afford in our various public institutions, the court, the prison, the school, the board of health, and even the church, wholesale substitutes for individual fidelity. Look at it any way you please, society is a joint stock company, where the strong have to bear the infirmities of the weak.

We are confronted in these days with an exaggerated, overgrown individualism. We notice at times the pathetic spectacle of classes of men rising to do battle in behalf of the happiness and advantage of the less fortunate, only to withdraw from the contest when they shall have achieved greater advantages for themselves. But not all are that way. Many, an ever-increasing number, are making their hearts great magazines of kindness, using their surplus means and leisure for God's weak, weary and worn children, pouring out their health, their wealth, their mind and soul in copious beneficence for the enrichment of our common life. Men of strength are heeding this word of John Ruskin: "Shall one by breadth of sweep and might gather some branch of commerce of the country into one great web of which he is himself to be the master spider, making every thread vibrate with the points of his claws and commanding every avenue with the facets of his eyes? Shall the industrial or political giant say, 'Here is the power in my hand. I shall put weakness under contribution to my advantage.' Rather let the great mind become also the great heart and stretch out the scepter of power over the head of the people and say: 'Let me help you subdue the obstacles that baffle your fathers and put away the plagues that consume your children'."

To bear the burden of the weak is the very core of the Christian life. Not an intellectual belief within, not a form of worship without, but sympathetic, self-sacrificing helpfulness, becomes the Christian life. He is the Christian man who, in endeavoring to exalt his own soul as a temple, to free it from all egotism and selfishness, makes the most of his faculties and resources, and then, seeking out the most urgent needs of his fellow men, applies his powers and advantages to the satisfaction of those needs.

## THIS RELIGIOUS MAN.

By Henry E. Cope.  
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?—Psalm 15:1.

Who is the religious man in our day? What is it to be religious? Why do many good men hasten to plead not guilty to the charge of being religious? If good men are ashamed of being known as religious, why do we continue to maintain institutions of religion and assert that religion is necessary to fullness of life?

So long as we continue to judge religion by its exceptions, and allow the weakling, the coward and the hypocrite to stand as the exponents and samples of piety, the honest and worthy will refuse to be identified with them. Men are not afraid of religion; they honestly desire some faith. But they are afraid of seeming to be unreal or foolish.

Religion is simply a man's conception of what is highest, noblest and best; it is the summing up and living out of his ideals. The religious person

simply is the one who lives by something greater than the rule of thumb, who has standards, fundamental principles, and who sees some vision higher than things.

One's faith may have crystallized itself into the person or memory of ideal persons; it may sum up all its ideals and excellencies in a being who becomes supreme, dominant over character, determining by the beauty and power of the ideal the life of the worshipper.

With others it may be the ideals and impressions, the hopes and visions, are lacking in form or personality; they are simple principles of living. Religion becomes with such the recognition of a higher law, not given from without, but springing up within; not written on tables of stone, but clear cut in glowing visions of the beauty of ideal character.

On the one side, in religion are the impressions made on the mind and conscience by these conceptions of the ideal; on the other will be the expression of these in conduct, in definite acts in daily living. On one side aspiration, on the other plain morale.

Whoever thus welcomes the higher visions, whoever sees beyond the things that the beasts see, and, so seeing, puts into his life his vision, follows his star, and expresses his ideals—he is a religious man. He may belong to no formal institution, but he has joined the brotherhood of those who are living up and therefore lifting up.

The religious man yields himself to the light and leading of the best he knows; he is true to his best self. He is not afraid to obey conscience. He is only afraid of losing light by refusing to obey it. He develops into fullness of life because he lives to the full the life he has.

Here is the great difference between men not lines of party or lines of creed, but obedience to the heavenly vision. The open heart, the will that responds to the call from above, the desire to live up rather than down, the setting of the affections on things above. The religious man lives toward the best; the irreligious, no matter what church name he may be, is he who is living toward the unworthy.

It is easy for a man then to feel himself. Am I yielding to the good and the true? Do I honestly seek out the best and honestly endeavor to realize it? It is easy for us all to pick out the religious man. He is known by his fruits; if his roots strike down and maintain a great fighting navy.

Address of the President.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

I have often visited St. Louis before, but always by rail. Now I am visiting on the course of a trip—a trip on the great natural highway of the Mississippi river, once so important, now almost abandoned, which I hope will see not only restored to all its former usefulness, but given a far greater degree of usefulness to correspond with the extraordinary growth in wealth and population of the Mississippi Valley.

After speaking of the place the country had taken as a world power and the rapid progress in the work of digging the Panama canal, the President said:

"Therefore, unless we are willing to abandon this place, to abandon our assistance on the Monroe doctrine, to give up the Panama canal and to content to acknowledge ourselves a weak and timid nation, we must steadily build up and maintain a great fighting navy."

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# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## SELECTING A NAME FOR THE NEW HOUSE

We were all standing in the road, looking up at the house. Just my wife, myself, the builder, the foreman, and a small nephew of the architect, who had come down with a message. The house was the ordinary red house with white woodwork and wrought-iron rods to hold the porch up—such as now built in about a fort night on a valuable freehold plot in a rising neighborhood near London. The garden was full of buttercups and marigolds.

"Well," said the builder with a voice which in pride and power were equal, "not much more to be done now. All you want is a charwoman for a couple of days, and you can have the piano going and a hot bath."

"Piano," said my wife, who disliked new inventions and has had good teachers.

"Or the piano," said the dealer, not at all discouraged.

"But what about the name?" the foreman asked.

By some extraordinary chance we had forgotten the name, and in this case a name was imperative, because the house is in one of those roads in which the houses are only half-built, and the cows are grazing to-day where a house may be to-morrow or the day after. Numbering such roads is impossible.

My wife looked at me and I looked at my wife.

"What about Bellevue?" said the foreman.

"A very good name," said the builder.

"Our house," said the architect's nephew, "is called Hollisden."

"Not a bad name either," said the foreman.

"I like Bellevue," said the foreman.

"The only thing against Bellevue," I said, "is that there is one in the next road."

The foreman admitted that this was a drawback.

"The houses on each side of us," said the architect's nephew, "are La Residencia and Rondebosch."

"I don't care for those," said the foreman.

"Opposite," said the architect's nephew, "is Heatheridge."

"May I ask where you live?" my wife asked him, sweetly enough to him, but to me, who know her tones better, dangerously.

"At Turham Green," he said. "There are fine houses there."

"Isn't there a Sea View?" my wife went on.

"I don't remember," said the architect's nephew, "but I'm sure there must be."

"That's not so good as Bellevue," said the foreman, "but it's not bad—Sea View."

"How would Brickfield View do?" my wife asked, sweetly still.

"Those brickfields, ma'am," said the builder, "will all be beautiful houses and gardens in a few months' time, and then what would be the sense of your name? I don't think Brickfield View is good at all."

I avoided my wife's eyes.

"Mother's sister," said the architect's nephew, "lives at the Rowans."

This gave the builder an idea. "What tree is that?" he asked, pointing to the only shrub on the estate. I told him chestnut.

"Then why not call it the Chestnut?" he suggested.

I told him that in view of my calling, which is humorous literature (more or less), it would be impossible. He did not understand.

I explained a little more.

"Oh," he said, "you mean your jokes aren't new. But that's all right. People will like them all the same."

The architect's nephew said that a friend of his lived in a house called San Souci.

The foreman said that he had been working at some alterations little while ago—a new room for a nursery, as a matter of fact—at a house in Acacia avenue, for as nice and liberal a gentleman and lady as he ever met, and this house was called the Nest. After Bellevue he said he thought the Nest as pretty as anything could be.

The builder agreed; but he added that the Nests weren't for everybody. There were couples suited to Nests and couples that the name wouldn't suit at all. Nothing could have been clearer from his tone than that he thought my wife and I were the last people to come under the designation of Nesters.

The architect's nephew said that there was a house at Bedford park called Chatsworth.

"May I ask," the builder said, with a smile that was meant to be arch and winning, but was only repulsive, "where the lady and gentleman passed their honeymoon? Sometimes that's important."

"At Bath," I said.

It seemed to depress him and it depressed even more the foreman, whose eyes were twitching for Bellagio.

"My father and mother," said the architect's nephew, "went to Italy."

Eventually, after much thought and advice, we called the house, in a fit of pique, the Green Door, but I had the greatest difficulty in inducing the painter to paint it with such a name.

When we have heard of five called the Green Door.

## SNAKES SWAYED BY TUNES.

"Wearing of the Green" Charms One, "Boyne Water" Another.

There are some residents of the Soho section of Belleville, N. J., who are said to believe this story, which is being told there, says the New York World.

Mrs. F. P. Scully was hanging clothes on the line in her yard when she happened to whistle a few bars of her favorite air, "The Wearing of the Green." To her amazement a whip-snake glided from the woodpile nearby, halted and seemed fascinated by the music. When Mrs. Scully ceased whistling the snake vanished in the woodpile.

On her husband's return from the copper works, where he is employed, Mrs. Scully told him how unwittingly she had played snake charmer.

"There are others," laughed Scully, and he went to the yard and whistled "The Wearing of the Green." In a few moments the snake appeared and seemed greatly to enjoy Scully's wind music. Since then all the Scullies, young and old, have been whistling to the snake, which has become quite tame.

Recently James Ryan, a native of Ulster, moved near the banks of the Moira canal and next door to the Scullies. Ryan was cutting grass in his yard Saturday when he chanced to whistle "Boyne Water." He had heard of Scully's snake and so was not surprised when a whip-snake appeared.

"You're a nationalist reptile, but I'll make you dance to my music," exclaimed Ryan.

Hearing the tune the angry Scully strode from his house and loudly whistled "The Wearing of the Green."

Out from the wood wriggled a whip-snake as much like the other as are two blackthorns of the same growth. The snakes attacked each other fiercely.

Scully and Ryan were about to pitch into each other when their wives intervened. The snakes doubtless would have fought to the death, but Scully grabbed Parnell's tail and Ryan seized William of Orange's tail and they tore the snakes apart. One made for the woodpile, the other crawled under a small shed.

**Sturgeon in British Columbia.** For several years previous to 1901 the sturgeon fishery in the Fraser river was an important industry. One million pounds of fresh sturgeon packed in ice was shipped east annually. A very considerable amount of sturgeon roe was shipped each year to Europe to be manufactured into caviare. The sturgeon then almost entirely disappeared from the river, and only a few—barely enough to supply the local demand—were taken. The disappearance of this fish has been attributed to overfishing. During the last half of 1901 the sturgeon have appeared in large numbers. Nearly all are small and would easily pass through the sturgeon nets, but a very large number have become entangled in the salmon gill nets. These are supposed to be returned to the water in all cases where they have not been killed.

Under the law and the regulations no sturgeon under four feet in length may be sold in markets here, nor shipped abroad. The fishermen have, therefore, no temptation to fall to return to the water all fish under this length which they have not been obliged to kill to get them out of their nets. One night recently a sturgeon eleven feet long, weighing more than 500 pounds, was taken in a salmon net.

## The Frogs.

Proceeding with my studies of nature I could not help but be struck with the idiocy of the frogs. They were much alarmed by my approach, and leaped frantically, but instead of leaping away from me they leaped toward me, many of them, and even nuzzled me.

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## FIGHT FOR FRANCE

### SOLDIERS OF FOREIGN LEGION HAVE GLORIOUS RECORDS.

All Nationalities and Types Serve Under the Tri-Colored Flag in the Colonies of the Great European Republic.

In the bloody hand-to-hand fight with the Moors over the dead body of their commanding officer, Major Prevost, the men of the French Foreign Legion were true to the organization's record for gallantry.

Miscellaneous fighting in the French colonies has been the Legionaries' specialty. They campaigned against the Black Flags and filled hundreds of alien graves in Tonkin. In Dahomey 800 of the Legionaries bore the brunt of the fighting and earned Gen. Doud's praise as "the best soldiers in the world." By tradition they never serve in France. One of their most brilliant achievements, however, was the defense of the bridge in the first battle of Orleans in 1870, when fewer than 1,000 men held an entire Prussian army corps at bay and made it possible for the French army to retreat without serious loss and save its artillery. The Legion lost 500 men in the action.

Into the two infantry regiments drifts a steady stream of plain soldiers, bankrupt adventurers, fugitives from justice, political refugees, gentle blacklegs in disgrace, men of title and men of no account, ready to march 30 kilometers a day under the flaming African sun, so they can lose their identity. It is a brigade of mystery and romance.

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A hard-drinking, quarrelsome, loving, decil-may-care lot of social castaways and professional soldiers, the Legionaries are ruled with iron discipline. The slightest act of aggression against a superior officer is punished with death. During the war in Tonkin 17 members were court-martialed and shot in one day. But in the face of danger, whatever their services or their crimes, the wearers of the smart kepi and baggy red breeches will give to a good account of themselves. They are always ready and eager to fight. Men like Marshal Bazaine, Gen. de Nagier and Gen. Dupin have led them. Count de Maleret, a court favorite in Napoleon III's time, having been disfigured for life, sought their command. Vilébois-Mareuil, who fought with the Boers, was once an officer in the Legion.

**Nothing Doing.** Harrison Grey Flack discussed at a dinner in New York the art of acting.

"I believe," said Mr. Flack, "in subtlety and restraint. A nod, a shake of the head, a silent pause—these things are often more effective than the most violent yelling and ranting."

"Life is like that, subtle and silent. What, for instance, could be more expressive than this scene, a scene without a spoken word, that I once witnessed in the country?

There was one frog especially, who, in the most fatuous manner hurled himself against my legs repeatedly.

"Why are you such a fool?" I asked, at length.

"That is easily answered," replied the frog, with admirable courtesy. "You are perhaps not aware of what is nevertheless a fact, that American frogs, with the exception of a few old families, in New Jersey, are descended from the frog who would a-woo go, whether his mother would let him or no. In other words, our idiocy is hereditary."

Is it not singular?—Life.

**The Home People.** Most of us might and ought to find in our own household much more than we look for. It is necessary for those who would live happily together that they should try to show their best to one another.

They should try to show the best of their minds. All things should be common. Every pleasant pleasant experience, whether it be of books or life, ought to be shared.

Existence is maintained at a much lower level of happiness than that should be, simply because those who are bound by the closest natural ties do not know how to make each other happy—grudge the time that should be given to the arranging of the soul.

—Clarendon Cleas.

**A Substitute.** The Buxom Belle—Why does the tattooed man run about the stage at every performance?

The Tiny Tot—The manager advertised moving pictures, and the apparatus didn't arrive.—Harper's Weekly.

## An Ordinance

Relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

**SEC. I.**—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 15 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parent, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.

**SEC. II.**—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.

**SEC. III.**—Any child under the age above mentioned, found upon said streets after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

**SEC. IV.**—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified and to detain such child in the county jail of Crawford county until next morning, provided that the next day is not a legal holiday, then the next succeeding day, which is not a legal holiday, when such child may be taken before any justice of the peace of said village, and if found guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars together with costs of such arrest, detention and prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost, to imprisonment in said county jail for a period not to exceed five days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of October 1907.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

JOHN F. HUM, Village President.

This ordinance takes effect 30 days after publication.

## Teachers Examination.

There will be held a teachers examination at Grayling, Thursday and Friday, October 17th and 18th. The examinations will be along the following lines:

Reading—"Ode to a Skylark"—Shelley.

Arithmetic—Fundamental process; factoring and its applications; analysis of difficult problems in fractions and percentage; proportion; occupations.

Grammar & Paragraphing and punctuation. Verbs and their modification. Construction of words. Idiomatic constructions. Parsing.

Geography—Climate and distribution of life. General study of continents, formation, and physiography. South America—division, physiography, resources, transportation, cities, commerce, education, forms of government, mining.